

EMB

- To EMBRACE. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, French.]
1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness.
Embrace again, my sons! be foes no more;
Nor stain your country with her children's gore. *Dryden.*
 2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.
I take it, your own business calls on you,
And you embrace th' occasion to depart. *Shakespeare.*
At first, her mother earth the holdeth dear,
And doth embrace the world, and worldly things. *Davies.*
They who are represented by the wife virgins, embraced the
profession of the Christian religion, as the foolish virgins also
had done. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 3. To comprehend; to take in; to encompass; to encircle.
 4. To comprise; to inclose; to contain.
Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd. *Denham.*
 5. To admit; to receive.
Fenton, heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be eschew'd, must be embraced. *Shakespeare.*
If a man can be fully assured of any thing, without having
examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth?
Locke.
 6. To find; to take.
Fleance, his son,
Whose absence is no less material to me
Than is his father's, must embrace the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.
To EMBRACE. v. n. To join in an embrace.
Let me embrace with old Vincentio;
And wander we to see thy honest son.
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous. *Shakespeare.*
- EMBRA'CE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.
Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's sons
By his old fire, to his embraces runs. *Denham.*
 2. An hostile squeeze; crush.
- EMBRA'CEMENT. *n. f.* [from embrace.]
1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.
Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes with foul embracements her to get,
In whose decay virtue's fair shrine must fall. *Sidney*
There cherishing one another with dear, though chaste em-
bracements, with sweet, though cold kisses, it might seem that
love was come to play him there without darts. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 2. Comprehension.
Nor can her wide embracements filled be. *Davies.*
 3. State of being contained; inclosure.
The parts in man's body easily reparable, as spirits, blood,
and flesh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly reparable,
as bones, nerves, and membranes. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 4. Conjugal endearment.
I would freelier rejoice in that absence, wherein he won
honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would
show most love. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- EMBRA'CE. *n. f.* [from embrace.]
- Yet are they the greatest embracers of pleasure of any other upon earth; and they esteem of pearls as pebbles, so they may satisfy their gust, in point of pleasure or revenge. *Hawel.*
- EMBRA'SURE. *n. f.* [*embrasure*, French.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.
- To EMBRA'VE. *v. a.* [from *brave*.] To decorate; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to adorn.
So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
And, with sad cyprus, seemly it embrace. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- To EMBROCCATE. *v. a.* [*embrocquer*.] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.
The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
And, with sad cyprus, seemly it embrace. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- I returned her a glass with oil of roses and vinegar, to embrocate her arm. *Wise man on Inflammations.*
- EMBROCCATION. *n. f.* [from embrocate.]
1. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits.
 2. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed or embrocated.
- We endeavoured to ease by discutient and emollient cataplasms, and embrocations of various sorts. *Wise man's Surgery.*
- To EMBROIDER. *v. a.* [*broder*, French.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diversify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raised figures.
That it became a garden of a wood. *Waller.*
Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a suit of her own embroidering. *Spektator, No. 606.*
Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
This slave the floor, and that the table spreads. *Pepe.*
- EMBROIDERER. *n. f.* [from embroider.] One that adorns cloaths with needlework.
Blue silk and purple, the work of the embroiderer. *Ecclus.*
- EMBROIDERY. *n. f.* [from embroider.]
1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.
Write,

EME

- In emerald tuffs, flow'rs purpled, blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery.
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakespeare.*
Laces and embroideries are more costly than either warm or comely. *Edison's Advice to Villiers.*
- Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay embroidery dress'd. *Pope.*
- Variegation; diversity of colours.
If the natural embroidery of the meadows were kept and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landscape of his own possessions. *Spektator, No. 414.*
- To EMBROIL. *v. a.* [*embrouiller*, French.] To disturb; to confuse; to distract; to throw into commotion; to involve in troubles by dissension and discord.
I had no passion, design, or preparation to embroil my kingdom in a civil war. *King Charles.*
- Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confusion, all embroil'd.
And discord with a thousand various mouths. *Milt. P. Lgt.*
When the found her venom spread so far,
The royal house embroil'd in civil war,
Rais'd on her dusky wings she cleaves the skies. *Dryden.*
2. In the following passage the word seems improperly used for *broil* or *burn*.
That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rise
God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only
to embroil and consume the sacrilegious invaders. *Dea. of Pity.*
- To EMBROTHLE. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel*.] To inclose in a brothel.
- Men, which chafe
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
Worse than embrothl'd strumpets prostitute. *Donne.*
- EMBRYO. *n. f.* [*embryo*, Latin.]
- EMBRYON. *n. f.* [*embryo*, Latin.]
1. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb.
The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated,
if the embryo ripeneth and perfecteth sooner. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
An exclusion before conformation, before the birth can
bear the name of the parent, or be so much as properly call
an embryo. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 6.*
 2. The earth was form'd, but in the womb a yet
Of waters, embryo immature involv'd
Appear'd not. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 277.*
In that dark womb are the signs and rudiments of an embryo
world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
When the crude embryo careful nature breeds,
See how the works, and how her work proceeds. *Blackmore.*
While the promis'd fruit
Lies yet a little embryo, unperceiv'd
Within its crimson folds. *Thomson's Spring, l. 100.*
 3. The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in embryo. *Swift.*
- EME. *n. f.* [same, Saxon.] Unkle. Now obsolete.
Whilst they were young, Casibelen their eme,
Was by the people chosen in their stead;
Who on him took the royal diadem,
And goodly well it long time governed. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- EME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.
- EMENDATION. *n. f.* [*emendo*, Latin.]
1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.
The edence and the relation of every thing in being, is
fitted, beyond any emendation, for its action and use; and shews
it to proceed from a mind of the highest understanding. *Grew.*
 2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.
- EMENDATOR. *n. f.* [*emendo*, Latin.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.
- EMERALD. *n. f.* [*emeraude*, French; *smaragdus*, Latin.] A green precious stone.
*The emerald is evidently the same with the ancient smaragdus; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems: it is found from the sixteenth of an inch in diameter, to the size of a walnut. The rough emerald is usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. It is of all the various shades of green, from the deepest to the palest, and doublets is found at times with blue colourless; but then it is esteemed, by our jewellers, a white sapphire. The oriental emerald is of the hardness of the sapphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness; they are only found in the kingdom of Cambay. The American, called by our jewellers oriental emeralds, are found in Peru, of the hardness of the garnet; the European are somewhat softer, but harder than crystal, and found in Silesia. The coloured crystals, sold as occidental emeralds, are from the mines of Germany. *Hist. on Jewels.*
Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the emerald?
The emerald is a bright grass green: it is found in fissures of rocks, along with copper ores. *Woodward's Fossils.**

EME

- Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of Spring,
When first the gives it to the southern gale,
Than the green emerald shews. *Thomson's Summer, l. 150.*
- To EMERGE. *v. n.* [*emergere*, Latin.]
1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.
They emerged, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as
much of them as lay immersed in the spirit. *Boyle.*
The mountains emerged, and became dry land again, when the
waters, after their violent agitation was abated, retired into the
lower places. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursu'd their track. *Dryden's Homer.*
 2. To issue; to proceed.
If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which
made the rays emerge more obliquely out of the second refract-
ing surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or
two longer or more. *Newton's Opt.*
 3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.
Darkness, we see, emerges into light;
And shining furs descend to fabic night. *Dryden's Fables.*
When, from lewy shade emerging bright,
Aurora streaks the sky with orient light,
Let each deplore his dead. *Pope's Odysey, b. iv. l. 470.*
Then from antient gloom emerg'd
A rising world. *Thomson's Summer, l. 995.*
- EMERGENCE. *n. f.* [from emerge.]
- EMERGENCY. *n. f.* [from emerge.]
1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.
We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the emer-
gence of murdered bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 1.*
 2. The act of rising into view.
The emergency of colours, upon coalition of the particles of
such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that
mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our
attentive observation. *Boyle on Colours.*
The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first
emergence, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is
compounded of various colours. *Newton's Opt.*
 3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.
Most of our rarities have been found out by casual emer-
gency, and have been the works of time and chance rather
than of philosophy. *Glanville's Desc. c. 21.*
 4. Pressing necessity. A sense not proper.
In any case of emergency, he would employ the whole wealth
of his empire, which he had thus amassed together in his
subterraneous exchequer. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- EMERGENT. *adj.* [from emerge.]
1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.
Love made my emergent fortune once more look
Above the main, which now shall hit the stars. *Ben. Johnson.*
The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil
deeds oppress him; he is not easily emergent. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Rising into view, or notice.
Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs unheave
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the sky. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
 3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing.
The flocks held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course
of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a ne-
cessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves,
which God himself could not alter. *South's Sermons.*
 4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.
All the lords declared, that, upon any emergent occasion,
they would mount their servants upon their horses. *Clarendon.*
- EMERODS. *n. f.* [corrupted by ignorant pronunciation from *EMERODS*.] [*emeroth*, *emeroth*.] Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.
- He destroyed them, and smote them with emeroth. *1 Sa. v.*
- EMERSON. *n. f.* [from emerge.] The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.
- The time was in the heliacal emerson, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
- EMERY. *n. f.* [*smerys*, Latin; *smerys*, French.]
- Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is usually of a dusky brownish red on the surface; but, when broken, of a fine bright iron grey, but not without some tinge of redness, and is spangled all over with shining specks. It is also sometimes very red, and then contains veins of gold. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. Emery has been recommended by the ancients as an abstergent, but it must be used with great caution. It is prepared by grinding in mills; and the lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
- EMETICAL. *adj.* [*emetico*.] Having the quality of provoking vomits.
- EMETICK. *n. f.* [*emetico*.]
- Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs;
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EMI

- some purgative, some emetic, and some sudorific. *Haie.*
- EMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *emetico*.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.
It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have
produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly
refined silver to work emetically, even in women and girls. *Boyle.*
- EMICATION. *n. f.* [*emeticatio*, Latin.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as [sprightly] liquors.
Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and
emication, as also a crafs and humid exhalation. *Brown.*
- EMICTION. *n. f.* [from *emictum*, Latin.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.
Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the
blood apparent in a sanguine emiction. *Harvey on Consumption.*
- To EMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.
EMIGRATION. n. f. [from *emigrate*.] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.
We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories,
or by emigrations, or intestine commotions. *Haie.*
- EMINENCE. *n. f.* [*eminentia*, Latin.]
- EMINENCY. *n. f.* [*eminentia*, Latin.]
1. Loftiness; height.
 2. Summit; highest part.
Mountains abound with different vegetables, every ver-
tex or eminency affording new kinds. *Ray on the Creation.*
 3. A part rising above the rest.
They must be anointed, almost imperceptible to the touch,
and without either eminence or cavities. *Dryden's Dufrisy.*
 4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.
A satyr or libel on one of the common stamp, never meets
with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit
places him upon an eminence, and gives him a more conspi-
cuous figure. *Addison's Spectator, No. 256.*
 5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; pre-eminence; greatness.
You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
Affected eminence, wealth, sovereignty. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
Alterations are attributed to the powerfullest under princes,
where the eminency of one obscureth the rest. *Wotton.*
He deserv'd no such return
From me, whom he created what I was,
In that bright eminence; and with his good
Upbraided none. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 44.*
Where men cannot arrive to any eminency of estate, yet
religion makes a compensation, by teaching content. *Tillotson.*
These two were men of eminency, of learning as well as
piety. *Stillington's Def. of Disj. on Rem. Idol.*
 6. Supreme degree.
Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In eminence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 624.*
 7. Notice; distinction.
Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo;
Present him eminence both with eye and tongue. *Shak. Macb.*
 8. A title given to cardinals.
- EMINENT. *adj.* [*eminens*, Latin.]
1. High; lofty.
Thou hast built unto thee an eminent place. *Ezek. xvi. 24.*
 2. Dignified; exalted.
Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify so eminent a son. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. 8.*
 3. Conspicuous; remarkable.
Satan, in gesture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tower. *Milton.*
She is eminent for a sincere piety in the practice of religion. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 21.*
- EMINENTLY. *adv.* [from eminent.]
1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.
Thy love, which else
So eminently never had been known. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth,
Wifely has shun'd the broad way and the green,
And with those few art eminently seen,
That labour up the hill of heav'nly truth. *Milton.*
Such as thou hast solemnly elected,
With gifts and graces eminently adorn'd,
To some great work. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 678.*
 2. In a high degree.
All men are equal in their judgment of what is eminently
best. *Dryden.*
That simplicity, without which no human performance can
arrive to perfection, is no where more eminently useful than in
this. *Swift.*
- EMISSARY. *n. f.* [*emissarius*, Latin.]
1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.
Clifford, now become the state informer, was an emissary
and spy of the king's, and he fled over into Flanders with
his consent and privacy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
You shall neither eat nor sleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,
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With